We claim:

1-16. (**Previously canceled**)

17. (**Previously Presented**) A method for laser vision correction, comprising providing a controlled biodynamic response in corneal tissue of an eye by inflicting a controlled trauma to an exposed corneal surface outside an identified optical zone for a myopia correcting nominal laser ablation of the cornea.

18. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 17, wherein providing the controlled biodynamic response includes a flattening of the corneal surface over at least a central portion of the optical zone.

19. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 17, wherein inflicting the controlled trauma comprises laser ablating a portion of the exposed corneal surface.

20. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 19, wherein laser ablating a portion of the exposed corneal surface comprises ablating at least a portion of a ring of corneal tissue having a circular or an acircular shape.

21. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 20, wherein the at least a portion of the ablation ring has an inner boundary adjacent an outer boundary of the optical zone.

22. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 21, wherein the inner boundary of the at least a portion of the ablation ring begins at a distance, d, from the outer boundary of the optical zone, where $200\mu m < d < 600\mu m$.

23. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 20, comprising ablating the at least a portion of the ring to a depth, t, where $10\mu m < t < 70\mu m$, and having a width, w.

24. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 23, wherein t and w are variable as a function of biodynamic ablation location on the cornea.

25. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 23, wherein w is a function of the laser beam diameter on the cornea.

26. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 23, wherein w has a nominal value of about 1mm.

27. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 20, comprising ablating the at least a portion of the ring within a transition zone of the nominal ablation of the cornea.

28. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 17, wherein providing the controlled biodynamic response comprises creating a tissue ablation volume for a desired refractive correction that is less than a corresponding tissue ablation volume for the desired refractive correction in the absence of the controlled biodynamic response.

29. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 28, wherein the lessened tissue ablation volume has a smaller ablation depth over the optical zone than a corresponding ablation depth over the optical zone in the absence of the controlled biodynamic response.

30. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 17, wherein providing the controlled biodynamic response comprises empirically determining the controlled biodynamic response from a statistically significant population.

31. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 17, wherein providing the controlled biodynamic response comprises delivering a plurality of photoablative light pulses onto the corneal surface, all of which have only a 1mm diameter.

32. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 31, wherein the plurality of photoablative light pulses have a direct aperture transmission portion and a diffractive aperture transmission portion so as to produce a soft-spot beam intensity profile.

33. (**Previously Presented**) A method for a LASIK or a LASEK myopia correction, comprising:

ablating a volume of corneal tissue outside an optical zone of a nominal ablation region of the cornea.

34. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 33, wherein the volume of ablated corneal tissue is in the form of at least a portion of a ring of ablated corneal tissue having a circular or an acircular shape.

35. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 34, wherein the at least a portion of the ring has an inner boundary adjacent an outer boundary of the optical zone.

36. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 35, wherein the inner boundary of the at least a portion of the ablation ring begins at a distance, d, from the outer boundary of the optical zone, where $200\mu m < d < 600\mu m$.

37. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 36, comprising ablating the at least a portion of the ring to a depth, t, where $10\mu m < t < 70\mu m$, and a width, w.

38. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 37, wherein t and w are variable as a function of biodynamic ablation location on the cornea.

39. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 37, wherein w is a function of the laser beam diameter on the cornea.

40. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 37, wherein w has a nominal value of about 1mm.

41. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 40, comprising ablating the at least a portion of the ring within a transition zone of the nominal ablation of the cornea.

42. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 33, wherein ablating the volume of corneal tissue comprises creating a tissue nominal ablation volume in the optical zone for a desired refractive correction that is less than a corresponding tissue nominal ablation volume in the optical zone for the desired refractive correction in the absence of the controlled biodynamic response.

43. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 42, wherein the lessened tissue nominal ablation volume has a smaller ablation depth over the optical zone than a corresponding ablation depth over the optical zone in the absence of ablating the volume of corneal tissue.

44. **(Withdrawn)** In an improved device readable medium having stored therein an executable instruction for directing an ophthalmic vision correcting laser platform to deliver a myopia correcting nominal ablation in an optical zone of a corneal surface, the improvement comprising an executable instruction stored in the medium for directing the ophthalmic vision correcting laser platform to deliver a myopia correction enhancing biodynamic ablation in the corneal surface outside of the optical zone.

45. **(Withdrawn)** The device readable medium of claim 44, wherein the biodynamic ablation has the form of at least a portion of a ring having an inner boundary adjacent an outer boundary of the optical zone, wherein the ring has a circular or an acircular shape.

46. **(Withdrawn)** The device readable medium of claim 45, wherein the inner boundary of the biodynamic ablation is separated from the outer boundary of the optical zone by a distance, d, where $200\mu m < d < 600\mu m$.

47. **(Withdrawn)** The device readable medium of claim 45, wherein the at least a portion of the ring has a depth, t, where $10\mu m < t < 70\mu m$, and a width, w.

48. (**Withdrawn**) The device readable medium of claim 47, wherein t and w are variable as a function of biodynamic ablation location on the cornea.

49. (**Withdrawn**) The device readable medium of claim 47, wherein w is a function of the laser beam diameter on the cornea

50. (**Withdrawn**) The method of claim 45, wherein w has a nominal value of about 1mm.

51. (**Withdrawn**) The device readable medium of claim 45, wherein the at least a portion of the ring is located within a transition zone of the nominal ablation of the cornea.

52. (**Withdrawn**) The device readable medium of claim 45, wherein the controlled delivered biodynamic ablation comprises a plurality of photoablative light pulses delivered to the corneal surface, all of which have only a 1mm diameter.